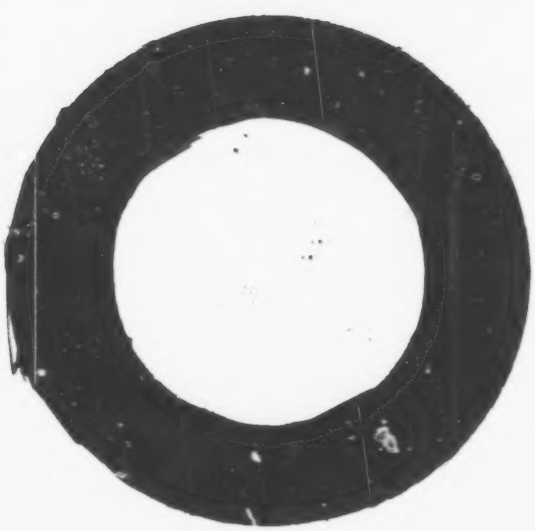

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

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S/22040
2 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 23
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 31 December 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express anguish and outrage at the indiscriminate shooting and killing of Palestinian civilians and the brutal repression by Israel, the occupying Power, of Palestinian demonstrators.

On 29 December 1990, the Associated Press reported that Israeli troops shot and killed five Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip in what was described as the "bloodiest" clash in Gaza since last May. The New York Times reported on 30 December that the toll of wounded Palestinians in the previous day could reach as many as 250, more than 100 of them in Rajah refugee camp.

A day earlier, on 28 December 1990, the United Press International reported that three Palestinians, including a little child, were shot by unidentified gunmen near the Israeli settlement of Gush Etzion, north of Hebron.

On 26 December 1990, Agence France Presse reported that Israeli troops shot and killed two Palestinians in the Gaza Strip.

According to a recent report of the DataBase Project on Palestinian Human Rights the latest killings have brought the number of Palestinians killed since the beginning of the intifadah to more than 900.

On behalf of the Committee, I wish to condemn the indiscriminate killing and injuring of Palestinian demonstrators by the Israeli army, in its efforts to suppress the intifadah. These policies and practices once again confirm that Israel, the occupying Power, continues to violate its obligations under the Geneva

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Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and persistently disregards the provisions of Security Council resolutions.

The Committee wishes to stress once again the imperative need to provide effective protection for the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory and to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Middle East conflict, through the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, as reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/68 of 6 December 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 23, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the
Palestinian People

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/45/912
4 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 3 (b)

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Letter dated 2 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to the note addressed to you on 18 December 1990 by the Permanent Representative of Iraq (A/45/891), which registers a reservation with respect to the decision of the Credentials Committee - to be submitted to the General Assembly - to accept the credentials of the delegation of Kuwait to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

I hereby state that we reject the note from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, which implies that the credentials of the Iraqi delegation are to be taken as representing Kuwait. Such an implication runs counter to the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and confirms Iraq's violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of all international conventions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 3.

(Signed) Samir SHIHABI
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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A/45/913
S/22048
4 January 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the appeal addressed by Mr. Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq, concerning withdrawal from Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Text of the appeal addressed by President Hosni Mubarak to Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq

The sons of the Arab nation and the sons of the Muslim peoples who are currently following the situation with great anxiety and profound distress know that I have already addressed more than one appeal to Iraq's President Saddam Hussein and that I have dispatched more than one special emissary to him. I have also sent him other letters through the Iraqi Embassy in Cairo, and through all these contacts I have told him, in all sincerity, what we must undertake to do concerning the issues which affect the common destiny of the Arabs and the appalling tragedy which may overtake the region if the current situation continues to deteriorate.

I have already entreated President Saddam in all my appeals and letters, on behalf of every man, woman and child living on Arab soil, to take the decision required by international law and dictated by concern for Arab interests and by the human conscience all over the world. However, my repeated appeals have so far received no response that gives me reason to hope for the peace which I, like all men the world over, desire.

The many other appeals in the same spirit which the Iraqi President has received from numerous capital cities have met with the same fate.

Iraq's response has always been the same, even down to the words used, namely that it would not withdraw from occupied Kuwait and was preparing to risk everything by pursuing the annexation of Kuwait as an Iraqi province, regardless of the risks and consequences.

Despite all this, I am addressing this latest appeal to President Saddam Hussein on the occasion of the Christian New Year - and God knows I am launching this appeal with the utmost sincerity. I am asking him to adjust his actions to international realities and Arab realities by assuming his historic responsibility, something of which I believe him capable.

I fear that we are drawing near to an implacable inferno and terrible days, and President Saddam Hussein knows better than anyone that there is no place there for provocative statements or contests in eloquence, for the moment will inevitably come when men will be broken by sorrow, cities will crumble and the earth will be strewn with broken, blood-bathed corpses, horrors caused by weapons of mass destruction which will inflict untold material damage on the Arab peoples and on the people of Iraq first and foremost.

I say this in perfect awareness of the gravity of the situation, as President of an Arab State which is proud of Iraq and its people and as a man with considerable experience of war and its horrors.

Everyone prays for peace and everyone shares the same views on our Arab soil and in our Muslim world. Internationally, people want peace and one opportunity after another is being offered to implement the international resolution concerning withdrawal and respect for international law and thus to avoid the risks of destruction, devastation and annihilation.

And when you find people who might support your position, President Saddam, they reject the occupation and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq and they too hope for peace and are seeking to achieve it.

Let us not talk about those who are pushing for a bloody confrontation, for the forces involved would not be balanced by any standard. These people unfortunately do not know the truth of things or they use slogans which have alienated us from the truth and made us lose precious time and also our senses.

I repeat to you one more time that to decide to withdraw Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory after all that has happened would be a courageous decision, for to be courageous is to take the difficult decision, putting everyone's interests above one's own and respecting the lives of millions of people and their right to live in their own home, with their families and in peace.

To be courageous is to sacrifice one's own interests in deciding whether mankind shall live or die.

That is the power of leaders whose people have invested them with supreme responsibility.

History, ancient or recent, teaches us that the leaders and rulers who have been treated with respect in the history books are those who rose above short-term considerations and were able, by not feeling themselves captives of earlier decisions, to make choices dictated by a sense of responsibility and rectitude.

Men of truth do not fear the truth.

For these reasons, we urge you to make a personal sacrifice, no matter how you see things, for without this small sacrifice you will be sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, you will be sacrificing these people, their present and their future, their families and their homes, not to mention the total destruction of centres of production which neither years of effort nor all the billions in the world will be able to replace.

My Arab brother,

This is not a contest in eloquence, for at this moment the engines of war and weapons of destruction are being readied.

This is not an intellectual game that might temporarily postpone inevitable events, for the war plans are being studied and prepared at all levels.

We cannot wait for international unity to break or disagreements to arise. The destiny of our Arab land - war or peace - is written now in a resolution of the international community which is irrevocable, as can be seen from the clear and repeated statements of all those who adopted that resolution.

I should like to repeat to you most emphatically that the situation is more dangerous than you think.

The choice of peace depends mainly on you.

If you take this decision, you will be simply a courageous Arab citizen responding to the expectations of his community.

Our community has suffered so much from slogans and ovations!

Our community has suffered so much from ditches which we dig for ourselves and which make us waste time, delaying our progress!

The world is now demanding peace and marching towards peace.

Our Arab community will be no different from this new world which believes in man and in his right to life; we do not want to be threatened with destruction and annihilation.

The choice of peace depends mainly on you.

If you take this decision, you will be an Arab man following the way of truth and not succumbing to error. We shall be together with you when you take this courageous decision and the resulting benefits will be credited to you.

I pray God to guide us on the way of truth, light and peace.

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 3 (b)

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Letter dated 7 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations (A/45/891 of 20 December 1990) concerning that Mission's reservation with respect to the credentials of the delegation of Kuwait, which is to be discussed during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, I hereby inform you that we reject the note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, which assumes that the credentials of the Iraqi delegation are to be taken as representing Kuwait. I wish to state that the purport of the Iraqi message runs counter to the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and confirms Iraq's violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of all international conventions.

I request that you have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 3.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22049
8 January 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 3 (b) and 153
CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES
TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT
OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED
OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT
VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the note addressed to you on 18 December 1990 by the Permanent Representative of Iraq, in which he expressed his reservation with respect to the decision of the Credentials Committee - to be submitted to the General Assembly - to accept the credentials of the delegation of Kuwait to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

I wish to state in this connection that my country's Government rejects the note from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, which implies that the credentials of the Iraqi delegation are to be taken as representing Kuwait. Such an implication runs counter to the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and confirms Iraq's violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of all international conventions.

I would appreciate it if the present letter were distributed as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 3 (b) and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH
Permanent Representative

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 3 (b) and 153
CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 7 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the note from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations contained in document A/45/891 of 20 December 1990, to the addendum to that document dated 27 December 1990 and to the allegations they contain concerning the representation of Kuwait by the delegation of Iraq, I wish to inform you that Egypt considers those claims to be an open act of defiance against the will of the international community and international law as represented by the pertinent Security Council resolutions.

In accordance with instructions from my Government, I wish to affirm that it is Egypt's position to reject the Iraqi claims outright and not to consider the credentials of the Iraqi delegation as including Kuwait, which is a sovereign State. The forcible measures of annexation undertaken by Iraq after its attack on Kuwait do not represent the will of the people of Kuwait: there is no union, only annexation and occupation.

Accordingly, Egypt registers an official reservation with respect to the credentials of the Iraqi delegation.

I request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 3 (b) and 153.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22051
8 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 2 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 28 December 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 28 December 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the statement made on 27 November 1990 by the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis, at the Third Committee, under agenda item 12, and to respond to some of the allegations and accusations directed against the Turkish Cypriot side, especially in connection with the "missing persons" issue which was exploited at great length without any regard for the families of the missing persons, as well as in defiance of all documented facts and evidence.

It should be underlined, at the outset, that the Greek Cypriot side, by exploiting such secondary issues at every available opportunity, is trying to create a smoke-screen over its negative stance towards the United Nations Security Council's resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990 and directing attention away from the core issues which have to be addressed realistically, and in good faith, on the basis of that resolution. So far, those issues have not been addressed because the Greek Cypriot side has been undermining the process of negotiations to be held on an equal footing, as called for in United Nations Security Council resolution 649 (1990), and acting in a manner which is rendering the pursuit of Your Excellency's mission of good offices difficult, if not impossible.

In spite of the persistent efforts by the Greek Cypriot administration to exploit the issue of the missing persons, the Turkish Cypriot side has exercised patience and restraint in awareness that engaging in fruitless debate over baseless allegations would only complicate the task of the tripartite Committee on Missing Persons (CMP). I will, however, respond to some of the unfounded allegations and blatant inaccuracies contained in the Greek Cypriot representative's statement before the Third Committee, in order to set the record straight in this regard:

Contrary to the allegations of Mr. Mavrommatis, the Cyprus problem started in 1963 as a result of the Greek Cypriot armed onslaught to annihilate the Turkish Cypriot people as a prelude to annexing the island to Greece. The CMP press release dated 11 April 1990 signed also by the Greek Cypriot member of the CMP, Mr. Georghiades, is one testimony to the fact that the problem goes back to 1963-64, since which time some 209 Turkish Cypriots are still missing. The plight of the Turkish Cypriot people during the 1963-74 period is also well documented in the periodic reports of successive United Nations Secretaries-General, and need not be repeated here.

The Greek Cypriot representative has made an attempt to project the issue of missing persons as a predicament affecting exclusively the Greek Cypriot side, and has tried to blame the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey for the lack of progress in determining the fate of the "missing persons". The Greek Cypriot side claims that a large proportion of those missing persons consists of civilians, resulting from the legitimate and timely intervention of Turkey following the Greek-sponsored

coup d'état in 1974, which aimed at the annexation of the island to Greece. The majority of the Greek Cypriots killed during the summer of 1974 were in fact casualties of the bloody coup of 15 July, which installed the notorious terrorist, Nicos Sampson, as the "President" of Cyprus.

In this connection, I should point out that, out of 1,619 Greek Cypriots claimed to be missing, only 30.31 per cent, according to Greek Cypriot statistics, are civilians (92 per cent men, 6 per cent women and 2 per cent children). And even most of these men have been proved to be "reservists", whereas, out of 803 Turkish Cypriot missing persons 99.40 per cent are civilians (71 per cent men, 12 per cent women and 17 per cent children).

It is alleged that the Greek Cypriot side has evidence that most of the 1,619 persons were alive after their capture. If they are in possession of such evidence they should submit it to the tripartite CMP for assessment. Mr. Mavrommatis should have referred also to the statement issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 11 March 1976, which notes that all Greek Cypriot prisoners taken to Turkey had been returned and released in South Cyprus. The allegation that certain people were identified in photographs or files has also been refuted by expert examination of these photos in Switzerland.

It is incorrectly stated by Mr. Mavrommatis that the reactivation of the CMP, after its recess soon after 1981, due to disagreements on procedural matters, took place in May 1984. The fact is that the CMP was reactivated as a result of the comprehensive peace proposals made by President Rauf R. Denktas on 2 January 1984, which included a call to reactivating the CMP and an invitation to the then third member, the late Mr. Claude Pilloud, to come to Cyprus to start contacts. The first meeting of the CMP took place on 14 March 1984.

Mr. Mavrommatis also repeated the stereotype Greek Cypriot allegations that not a single case has been "elucidated" so far due to (a) the restrictive terms of reference, and (b) Turkish Cypriot non-co-operation. These are, of course, allegations which the Greek Cypriot side knows to be unfounded but continues to spread as propaganda. Such unconstructive conduct was clearly criticized also in the Council of Europe document No. 5716, dated 6 April 1987 (M. M. Reisen and Andreas Muller's report, prepared following a fact-finding visit to Cyprus):

> "Whilst considering that enforced disappearances are a crime against humanity and, therefore, not subject to limitation, the Assembly would do well to reflect upon their historical background. What happened in Cyprus in 1963-64 as well as in 1974 was so dramatic for the two communities that everything possible ought to be done to avoid protracting the suffering of both. One is entitled to wonder in the circumstances whether a possible way of speeding up the investigations might not be to declare an amnesty in respect of the acts which, directly or indirectly, resulted in the disappearances during the periods mentioned. European history shows that, after bloody conflicts, an amnesty has often paved the way for renewed peace.

In this spirit, there should be no undue publicity concerning the missing persons issue, so that the work of the CMP is not held up. The rapporteurs can only protest vigorously against exploitation of the issue for political propaganda purposes."

Mr. Mavrommatis has incorrectly claimed that the Turkish Cypriot side has not been willing to furnish the CMP with concrete evidence and proof of the fate of the missing persons. The case of the signet gold ring originally taken from the finger of the Greek or Greek Cypriot soldier who fell in the battle at Kyrenia Boghaz in July 1974 and the military identity card taken from the pocket of another Greek Cypriot soldier who was killed in the same battle, are enough to expose the insincerity displayed by Mr. Mavrommatis. The submission of such concrete evidence by us, provided voluntarily by a former Turkish Cypriot fighter who had defended the Turkish area in Kyrenia Boghaz against attacking Greek Cypriot troops, ironically seems to have not been appreciated by the Greek Cypriot side because, despite the lapse of one year since such concrete evidence was produced, it has not responded by agreeing to delete the names of the two Greek Cypriot soldiers from their list of missing persons.

Another ludicrous allegation is to the effect that there are so-called official records of Turkish military authorities in Northern Cyprus which, it is alleged, it has been impossible to subpoena to shed light on Greek Cypriot missing persons. There are, of course, no such records and no evidence has been submitted to the CMP in that regard.

The concept of "better quality evidence", which is repeatedly stated at the CMP's meetings also, was taken up by Mr. Mavrommatis which led him coincidentally to make a number of suggestions as "practical measures" which should, in his opinion, be taken to enable the CMP to obtain "better quality evidence". Those suggestions, which I shall not repeat here, besides not being covered by the agreed terms of reference of the CMP, are either unnecessary or impractical. For instance, expert forensic evidence procured for the CMP indicate the impossibility of identifying physical remains even if any might be traced, which itself would be impossible.

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that Greek Cypriot claims and counter-claims have so far impeded the work of the CMP which was given a clear mandate to complete a humanitarian mission in the shortest possible time with the co-operation of the two sides in Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot side has failed to show good will and sensibility in this regard. The Turkish Cypriot side has been accused of non-co-operation, whereas the agreed terms of reference guiding the work of the CMP are being undermined by the Greek Cypriot side in order to prolong the issue for political exploitation. The CMP is being rendered ineffective as a neutral and acceptable body with a humanitarian function, just as resolution 649 (1990) of the United Nations Security Council and Your Excellency's mission of good offices in general are being undermined as bases for future negotiations, solely because they do not meet Greek Cypriot demands and do not serve their own illegitimate political ends.

(Signed) Özer KORAY
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/45/918
9 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 3 (b) and 153

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations (A/45/891 of 20 December 1990) concerning Iraq's claim to represent Kuwait as a single delegation at the United Nations, I wish to inform you that the Lebanese Government rejects those allegations, which blatantly defy international law and all relevant Security Council resolutions, and that it will reject any attempt to question the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait.

I would be grateful if the present letter were distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 3 (b) and 153.

(Signed) Dr. Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-00622 1987c (E)

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22055
9 January 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
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CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the note verbale dated 18 December 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations (documents A/45/891 of 20 December 1990 and A/45/891/Add.1 of 27 December 1990) concerning Iraq's reservation with respect to the decision of the Credentials Committee - to be submitted to the General Assembly - to accept the credentials of the delegation of Kuwait to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, I wish to register my country's objection to the purport of the aforesaid note, whereby the credentials of the Iraqi delegation are to be taken as representing Kuwait. The contents of the note run counter to the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, confirming Iraq's violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of all international conventions and customs.

I request that you distribute the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 3 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad ABDUL GHAFFAR
Permanent Representative

91-00639 2183j (E)

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9 January 1991
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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 3 (b)

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to the note verbale addressed to you on 18 December 1990, by the Permanent Representative of Iraq, contained in document A/45/891, in which he expresses a reservation with respect to the decision of the Credentials Committee - to be submitted to the General Assembly - to accept the credentials of the delegation of Kuwait to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

I hereby state that we reject the note from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, which implies that the credentials of the Iraqi delegation are to be taken as representing Kuwait. Such an implication runs counter to the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and confirms Iraq's violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of all international conventions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 3 (b).

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Permanent Representative

91-00645 2035f (E)

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CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the note verbale of the Permanent Mission of Iraq contained in document A/45/891 of 20 December 1990, my country's delegation wishes to register its formal objection to the contents of that document, and particularly to the reference to Iraq's representation of Kuwait. The occupation by Iraq of Kuwait constitutes an act of aggression which contravenes the Charter of the United Nations and international law. The resolutions adopted by the Arab Summit, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Security Council have underscored the falsity of Iraq's claims and measures in connection with the annexation of Kuwait. My country's delegation therefore rejects both the overall sense and the individual details of the Iraqi note.

I request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 3 (b) and 153.

(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative

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A/45/922
S/22057
9 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 December 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the "Document of Conclusions" adopted by the Security Commission at its 3rd meeting held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 23 and 24 November 1990 (see annex). This document reflects the progress made in the negotiations on security, verification, and the control and limitation of weapons in the region, which are proceeding in accordance with the terms of reference set forth by the Central American Presidents in the Esquipulas agreements and, particularly, in the provisions of paragraph 15 of the Antigua Declaration.

We should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) José Maria BORBON
Ambassador, Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Costa Rica to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo CASTANEDA-CORNEJO
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of El Salvador to the United Nations

(Signed) Rafael CASTELLANOS-CARRILLO
Ambassador, Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Guatemala to the United Nations

(Signed) Roberto FLORES-BERMUDEZ
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Honduras to the United Nations

(Signed) Robert MAYORGA-CORTES
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Nicaragua to the United Nations

Annex

In accordance with the terms of reference set forth by the Central American Presidents in the Esquipulas agreements and, specifically, in the provisions of paragraph 15 of the Antigua Declaration, the Security Commission held its 3rd meeting in Tegucigalpa, Republic of Honduras, on 23 and 24 November, in order to continue the negotiations on security, verification and the control and limitation of weapons in the region.

The Security Commission considered the report of the delegation of El Salvador concerning the current outbreak of armed actions affecting the civilian population in that country.

The Security Commission felt that the hostilities by the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) were an obstacle to the execution of its mandate and, accordingly, reiterated the recent Central American initiative addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations asking him to personally make the necessary representations to FMLN in order to achieve a prompt cessation of hostilities.

The Commission urged the international community to support this move. Likewise it expressed its gratitude to the Government of President Alfredo Cristiani for its willingness to continue the process of dialogue despite the latest FMLN offensive and confirmed its legitimate interest in the achievement of a peaceful, negotiated solution that would put an end to the armed conflict in El Salvador.

It stressed the importance of the call made by the Executive Commission at its 10th meeting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to keep it informed regarding the activities of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) as envisaged in the documents regarding the operational modalities of ONUCA, and recommended that such information should be provided periodically.

The Security Commission expressed its satisfaction at the renewal of ONUCA's mandate and, with a view to strengthening ONUCA's organizational and operational structure in order to enhance the effectiveness of its verification, recommended the adoption of the following steps:

(a) Improvement of communication with the armed forces and foreign ministries of the Central American countries;

(b) Improvement or, if necessary, acquisition of communications systems necessary for the performance of its work;

(c) Installation of radar equipment for air, land and maritime surveillance;

(d) Strengthening of ONUCA's presence and verification activities on the borders and at customs posts;

(e) Improvement of co-operation with the intelligence establishments of each country, in order to obtain the verification requested;

(f) Build-up of land, sea and air transport equipment and the relevant personnel in order to carry out the mission entrusted to it.

The Security Commission gave careful consideration to the report of the Technical Sub-Committee set up at the San Salvador meeting on 12 and 13 September.

The said Sub-Committee submitted a proposed form or model for drawing up inventories of military facilities, and the strength and weapons of military and security forces of the Central American region, the content of which was approved by the Committee in plenary.

In accordance with the report of the Technical Sub-Committee, the elements conducive to the establishment of a reasonable or proportional balance of forces in the region were defined in principle.

Accordingly, the Security Commission agreed that the Technical Sub-Committee should meet on 4 February 1991, in San José, Costa Rica, to continue its work on factor charts, and that it should submit its report on the subject at the Commission's next meeting which is scheduled for 26 February, in Managua, Nicaragua. The Commission also decided that the inventories should be submitted at that time.

It was agreed that a mechanism for verifying the inventories should be created, consisting of the five Central American countries, with the assistance of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

The members of the Security Commission welcomed the support expressed by the representatives of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States for the steps taken by the Security Commission concerning technical assistance in the said matter. In that connection the Secretary pro tempore of the Commission was asked to convey to the Secretaries-General of the above organizations the request of the Central American countries for such assistance.

It strongly condemned the indiscriminate use of mines and other rudimentary explosive devices used by the irregular forces, branding it a serious threat to life and physical integrity particularly of the civilian population.

It asked the Secretary pro tempore of the Security Commission to make the necessary representations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in order to secure international assistance and support for mine-clearing operations in the region.

The Security Commission considered the aspect concerning the disarming of civilians in the Central American region and agreed on the following proposal:

That, at the next meeting of the Executive Commission, the Central American Foreign Ministers should address a note to the Secretary-General of the United

Nations and to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States asking them to help the Commission work out an arrangement for disarming civilians in accordance with the internal legislation of each country. The assistance requested could be channelled, inter alia, through the International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV).

The visiting delegations thanked the people and Government of Honduras for their fraternal hospitality and for the facilities extended to them during their stay in Honduras, which had contributed significantly to the success of the meeting.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras
24 November 1990

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Agenda items 23, 35 and 153

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the declaration adopted by the Joint Meeting of High-ranking Representatives of Members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Jeddah on 8 January 1991, and kindly request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 23, 35 and 153.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration adopted by the Joint Meeting of High-ranking Representatives of Members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Jeddah on 8 January 1991

The High-ranking Representatives of the States Members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Joint Session at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at Jeddah on Tuesday, 22 Jumada II A.H. 1411 (8 January A.D. 1991) on the invitation of the Secretary-General, Dr. Hamid Algabid,

Expressing their deep concern over the grave crisis in the Gulf region resulting from the invasion and continued occupation of Kuwait by Iraq and its refusal to comply with the resolutions adopted by the international bodies,

Conscious of the potential risks of a conflagration of violence and its disastrous consequences for the region as well as for the peace and security of the entire world,

Inspired by the noble precepts and eternal injuctions of Islam, which enjoin peace, love and brotherhood, and call for consultation and solidarity, as well as the teachings of the Sunna that the Prophet Muhammad (may peace and blessings be upon him) handed down to the Muslims, especially those concerning the rules governing their conduct and relations,

Bearing in mind the objectives and principles contained in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which enjoin the member States to refrain in their relations from resorting to the use of force against unity and territorial integrity or political independence of any one of them,

Recalling the Special Declaration on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 31 July to 5 August 1990, as well as the Final Communiqué of the Annual Co-ordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in New York on 1 October 1990, which, inter alia:

(a) Condemn the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

(b) Call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from the territory of Kuwait;

(c) Also call for the restoration of the legitimate Government of Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and current Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Welcoming the unanimous support of the international community to these just demands, support which is manifested notably in the numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council,

In response to the demands of historical responsibility, which call for further efforts by the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to implementing the Arab, Islamic and international resolutions and to avoid for the people of the region, particularly the people of Iraq, the risk of a devastating war,

Faithful to the solemn commitment undertaken in the sacred precincts of the Holy Kaaba by the sovereigns, heads of State and Government of the member States and crystallized in the historic Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah "to reinforce our solidarity to overcome rifts and divisions and disputes that may arise amongst us on the basis of the covenants and the principles of brotherhood, unity and interdependence and on our belief in justice and compassion derived from the Holy Book of Allah and the Sunna of His Prophet, which constitute for us the enternal source for the settlement of our disputes",

Condemning once again the invasion and continuing occupation of the State of Kuwait by Iraq,

Affirming that the Palestinian cause is the foremost cause of the Muslims,

Expressing indigation at the attempts made by Iraq to exploit the issue of Palestine to justify its continued occupation of Kuwait,

Also reaffirming the importance of bringing about a solution to the crisis prevailing in the Gulf as soon as possible in order that all efforts be directed towards the realization of a just, comprehensive and durable solution of the Palestine question and of the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the United Nations resolutions, which call, inter alia, for the complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and to enable the people of Palestine to exercise their legitimate inalienable rights, including their right to establish tneir independent State on their national soil,

Launch, on behalf of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of their peoples, a pressing appeal to the Government of the Republic of Iraq to conform to international and Islamic legality and withdraw without any further delay, in conformity notably with resolution 678 (1990) of the Security Council of the United Nations, its forces from the Kuwaiti territories so that the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, is restored.

These demands are in conformity with the spirit of wisdom, justice and law, dear to Islam. In compliance thereto, the Government of the Republic of Iraq would have responded to the profound, legitimate and pressing aspirations of millions of Muslims who wish that the region of the Gulf, which encompasses two of their most sacred sanctuaries, as well as the entire world, be saved from an armed conflict of devastating consequences for present and future generations.

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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the attached statement to Parliament by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, The Right Honourable Michael Manley, M.P., P.C., on the Gulf crisis and its implications for the Jamaican economy (see annex), with the request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Herbert S. WALKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement to Parliament by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, The Right Honourable Michael Manley, M.P., P.C., on the Gulf crisis and its implications for the Jamaican economy, 9 January 1991

The present crisis in the Middle East, which began on 2 August last year with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, is now at a point where the world faces the imminent danger of war. In this situation I consider it necessary to state very clearly the position of the Government of Jamaica and to advise the country of the steps that we have taken and propose to take in the light of this possibility.

It will be recalled that from the very beginning the Government of Jamaica, along with our CARICOM partners, issued a statement strongly condemning the illegal and unwarranted invasion of a sovereign Member State of the United Nations.

The Security Council, with the overwhelming support of the international community, has adopted a number of resolutions calling upon Iraq to withdraw and restore full sovereignty to Kuwait, has imposed sanctions, and has authorized the use of "all necessary means" from and after 15 January in the event that Iraq does not voluntarily obey the call to withdraw.

Jamaica has fully supported and endorsed all these decisions by the United Nations. We have done so for two basic reasons.

Firstly, we recognize the duty of all countries to support the basic rule of international law that all countries must be secure within their borders and free from invasion by external powers.

Secondly, as a matter of common sense and self-interest, Jamaica, as a small country, without the means to effectively defend itself from external aggression has to depend for its security on the acceptance by the international community of this basic principle.

No one can, however, be unmindful of the dreadful consequences that will ensue from the outbreak of war. Not only the people in the countries directly involved, but the people of all countries including our own, will be affected by a conflagration of the kind that has now become a real possibility. We therefore take the view that no effort should be spared and no stone left unturned to arrive at a resolution of this situation that achieves the objective of securing Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait by peaceful means.

We believe that it should be made clear that while the withdrawal of the illegally invading forces from Kuwait is non-negotiable, once the withdrawal has taken place, then the way must be open for all outstanding issues arising strictly between Iraq and Kuwait to be negotiated, if necessary with the assistance of the United Nations or any other appropriate body.

While fully recognizing that a small country like Jamaica, far removed from the actual scene of events, can have very little impact on the outcome of this situation, my colleagues and I have nevertheless considered it our duty to make our own position crystal clear, particularly in view of the fact that the way in which this crisis is resolved is bound to impact on us one way or the other.

Accordingly, over the past few days, I along with Foreign Minister, Senator David Coore, have held discussions with Ambassadors and High Commissioners accredited to Jamaica. In these discussions we have set out our approach to this crisis in the terms that I have indicated above, and have asked them individually to convey this to their respective Governments.

I wish also to state that we have this morning held consultations with representatives of the opposition with respect to events in the Gulf. These discussions which were held at Jamaica House, involved Mr. Bruce Golding, Senator Ossie Harding and Mr. Anthony Johnson on the opposition side, and Senators David Coore and Paul Robertson and myself. I am pleased to say that we are in full agreement with respect to the position of Jamaica in relation to these events in the Middle East. I am also pleased to say that it has been agreed to establish a bi-partisan committee to monitor events and to consider the steps which should be taken in the national interest to protect, so far as may be possible, Jamaica and its people from the effects of the crisis. This will take on particular significance should there be an actual outbreak of war. Should this occur, the National Planning Council will also be alerted to help in the monitoring and co-ordinating functions.

Since the beginning of the crisis in August, the Government set up a Cabinet Sub-Committee and a technical working party to monitor events and to recommend action to be taken, where possible, to minimize the consequences which might arise for the Jamaican economy. As a result, successful steps were taken to ensure that there would be no interruption in the supply of oil. This will also hold true in the event that war breaks out although there would be other consequences with respect to oil which I will indicate.

There have been two developments which have affected Jamaica, both of which are completely outside of our control.

Firstly, the price of oil has risen sharply placing an enormously increased strain on our foreign exchange. For example, if there is no worsening of the present situation in the first three months of 1991 available figures suggest the following:

In the first quarter of 1990 oil imports cost $US 40 million. Assuming similar levels of demand for the first quarter of 1991 the cost will be $US 90 million.

The second factor affects the tourist industry. 1990 was a record year for stop-over arrivals. In fact, there was a 17 per cent increase over 1989, the previous record year. However, the United States and Canadian economies have moved into a period of recession. This, taken together with the unsettling effect of the

Gulf crisis is going to adversely affect the industry in 1991. Already the negative effect of these two factors is showing up in the bookings for the early part of 1991. It is clear that foreign exchange earnings are going to be down at the very time when our oil imports are going to be much more expensive.

Clearly, if war should break out, both these factors would be much more sharply affected placing tremendous strains on the foreign exchange situation which has, in any case presented such difficulty in recent years.

In the course of this week all Ministries directly concerned with the possible effects of war are working intensively to have ready for the Sub-Committee and Cabinet an analysis of possible effects, on the one hand, and action which can be taken to minimize these effects, on the other. On Friday afternoon this week, I will be meeting with representatives of the Churches, the private sector, unions and consumer groups.

I will take the occasion of this meeting to enlist their co-operation to ensure that everything is done to protect the country and its people as far as may be possible from the effects of the war. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade has been taking the necessary steps to trace any Jamaicans still in the Gulf region and to arrange to have them flown out if they wish to leave.

I am pleased to be able to assure the country that there are adequate supplies of basic food for the first quarter of 1991. There is no reason to believe that these supplies cannot be maintained for the rest of the year.

Oil is a somewhat different matter. As I stated earlier, there is no problem with maintaining adequate supplies. The problem is price and whether we will be able to afford normal supplies should war break out.

In the latter part of last year, the Ministry of Mining and Energy had placed increased emphasis on conservation policies and alerted the people of Jamaica to the importance of a national effort in this regard. However, should war break out, and the price show further heavy increases, it is my duty to warn the country that normal conservation methods would not be enough. We will be working very closely with both the leaders of the productive sectors along with the various consumer and worker interests to ensure that any action to conserve oil which may be necessary is done in a manner that reduces to an absolute minimum the difficulties which might arise within the economy and for people themselves.

The Ministry of Information and Culture will be devoting its energies to the fullest explanation of any action that it may be necessary to take along with the reasons for it. To this end, I will be meeting with the media at a briefing session on Friday afternoon.

I will now summarize the position. We remain firmly committed to the position which has been declared by the Security Council of the United Nations, including the uncompromising insistence that Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait. We have made it clear through diplomatic channels that while remaining absolutely committed to the

principles that are involved, we believe that all possible steps, consistent with those principles should be taken to avoid war and to find a basis for a peaceful solution.

We are taking all possible steps to protect Jamaica and its people from the effects of the crisis and to ensure the fullest national unity in any efforts that may be required.